

Join the crowd of Albuquerque People who are attending the commencement exercises at the University.

ONE hardly would have expected Von Bernstorff to express delight over it.

# The Evening Herald

SOME of our farmers evidently mean to help themselves on the drainage matter.

THE TRIBUNE-CITIZEN,  
Vol. 26, No. 56.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

THE EVENING HERALD  
Vol. 3, No. 55.

## NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS WILL BE CALLED NOW; PRESIDENT IN SOLITUDE CONSIDERS NATION'S COURSE

### London Reports Allies Prepare To Drive Germans Out of Flanders

### LARGEST MOVEMENT OF TROOPS SINCE WAR BEGAN NOW UNDER WAY

General Joffre and Field Marshal French Report Allies Meeting With Success Along Twenty-Six Mile Front.

### MEANTIME RUSSIANS ARE LIKED ONCE MORE

Austro-German Allies Gain Another Important Victory In Carpathians With 100,000 Russian Prisoners.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) London, May 10, 11:45 p. m.—Since the battle of Neuve Chapelle, France, and the German reply to it on the Ypres canal, there has been no such important movement by the British and French armies in the western areas of the war as now is in progress and according to the official communications of both General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French, the allies are meeting with success.

Obviously the British, however, are able to throw great reinforcements into the field, since the time when, with the use of asphyxiating gas, the Germans forced them to recall a fortnight ago.

The substantial advance already recorded by the British is taken by military experts here as promising that the present operations will be pushed home. The British and French are attacking along a front of 25 miles and the fighting which commenced Sunday morning continues, according to today's official communication issued in Paris, in favor of the allies.

### ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR POWER TO ACT

Paris, May 10, 11:45 p. m.—The Times today publishes a dispatch from Rome saying that the council of ministers has decided to ask the Italian parliament for full powers in dealing with the foreign and military policies of the country.

The cabinet counts on the chamber to the declarations to be made by Premier Salandra.

### COPENHAGEN REPORTS GERMAN BALTI CAMPAIGN CHECKED

London, May 10, 12:30 p. m.—The Exchange Telegraph company publishes a dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent declaring that the Germans have met a severe check to the westward of Mitau, capital of the Russian province of Courland. The Russians were compelled to retreat.

### GERMAN AIR FLEET RAIDS ESSEX COAST

London, May 10, 11:45 a. m.—Two Zeppelin airships are reported to have dropped bombs on Westcliff-on-Sea, near South End, but no fatalities have been reported. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three dropping near his home, none of which caused damage.

It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, a town near South End. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped torps or inc. bombs there.

Sixty bombs were dropped at South End, of most of them fell on the beach or in other places where they exploded harmlessly. One bomb dropped near a ship on which were 1,200 German civilians who had been interned.

A British aeroplane went in pursuit and drove the aircraft out to sea.

A report was received from Rutherford that a Zeppelin had been seen in that neighborhood, apparently in flight.

### FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT AS OBSCURE AS USUAL

Paris, May 10, 11:30 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave

out a statement on the progress of hostilities, which says:

"Three new German attacks to the north of Lombartzyde were repulsed yesterday."

"To the east of St. Georges our marine fliers took possession of the union farm, very strongly fortified by the Germans, and also of a position farther east. They made about 20 prisoners."

"Dundirk was again bombarded this morning at about six o'clock, two shells being thrown."

"In the region north of Arras we have maintained the important gains reported in the communications of yesterday evening."

TEN THOUSAND REFUGEES CROSS SWISS BORDER

Berne, Switzerland, May 10, (Via Paris, 2:40 p. m.)—It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier Saturday and Sunday. Four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS REPORTS COMPLETE VICTORY

Press Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Western Galicia, May 10, (Via London, 11:58 a. m.)—The first stage of the battle of west Galicia has virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the lead of the German General August von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and reforming for a new offensive. Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battle in Galicia will be increased, it is estimated here, by 20,000. Between 60 and 70 guns have been captured, but as was the case in the battle of the Marne, have 20 small part of the guns left behind in concealed places.

The second stage of the operations is beginning further to the east, the second Austro-Hungarian army having stormed the rest of the Carpathians and the northern slopes between Lupkow and Uzok passes and driving it with the bayonet the Eighth Russian army under General Buritsch.

Every advance of the Austro-German troops shortens the battle front, thus liberating room for new advances and at the same time increasing the confusion along the Russian lines of retreat.

FRANK MAKES NEW STATEMENT OF INNOCENCE

Declares He Will Die for Another's Crime; Is Resentenced to Hang on the 22nd of June.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Atlanta, Ga., May 10.—Leo Frank today was re-sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan.

When Judge Hill asked Frank if he had anything to say, the prisoner stood erect and without referring to his written statement declaimed it with emphasis. Mrs. Frank, who sat at a table with her husband's attorney, bowed her head upon her arms on the table and sobbed.

Frank's statement follows:

"Again I stand before you. Again I can but reiterate that I am innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan. I have absolutely no guilty knowledge of that tragic occurrence."

"I am innocent of this charge and I assert that the record of the evidence conclusively proves this. No appellate tribunal has ever passed upon this evidence. The only judge who has ever heard it stated that he had the most serious doubts as to my guilt. This is the message of theology and ethics."

"In the light of the whole truth I know—and the Almighty knows—that the morality of my position in this case is unassimilable. This being so, my complete exoneration of this terrible charge lies in the future. When that day arrives, I shall be vindicated—and if I am alive I will be enabled to enjoy freedom and honor. That is the message of theology and ethics."

"The full truth and all of the facts in the case, when they come to light, some day they will, will prove to the world that my assertion of innocence is the truth."

"The legal arena is closed to me. The bar is placed forever against further legal process. Yet the issue of guilt or innocence has been before the court, in which the jury sat. All subsequent appeals were made upon the facts or the evidence."

"My trust is in God, who knows that my protestations of innocence are the truth. At some future date, the whole moral world will realize it. It is the knowledge that God knows it now and that the world will know it some day, that inspires me as I stand before your honor and as I face the future."

"Anything else I might say at this time would be but an elaboration of my words to the court. Yet I am fully alive to the fact that my position is most precarious. It is a situation

### Today's War Summary

### Coroner's Jury at Kinsale Charges All Germany With Wilful, Wholesale Murder

British Members Band Together This Morning on London Stock Exchange and Drive German Naturalized Members from the Board Andrew Bonar Law in Fiery Speech in House of Commons Brands Sinking of Liner as Foul and Unnatural Murder; Board of Trade Inquiry Will Be Held.

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10, (1:37 p. m.)—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the deaths attendant upon the loss of the Lusitania, returned the following verdict today:

"The jury finds that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German emperor and the government of Germany under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire] Captain Turner of the Lusitania appeared before the coroner and was questioned. The coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine. Captain Turner replied that he had not.

"Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?" "Yes, sir."

"Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?" "No sir."

"Did you carry them out?" "Yes, to the best of my ability."

"Tell us in your own words what happened after passing Fastnet?"

"The weather was clear," Captain Turner answered. "We were going at a speed of 15 knots. I was on the port side and heard Second Officer Heford call out: 'Here's a torpedo.'

"I ran to the other side and saw clearly the wake of a torpedo. Smoke and steam came up between the last two funnels. There was a slight shock. Immediately after the first explosion there was another report, but that may possibly have been internal."

I at once gave the order to lower the boats down to the rails and directed that women and children should get into them."

"I also ordered the bulkheads closed," Captain Turner continued. "Between the time of passing Fastnet, at about 11 o'clock and of the torpedoing I saw no sign whatever of any submarines. There was some haze along the Irish coast and when we were near Fastnet I slowed down to 15 knots. I was in wireless communication with shore all the way."

Captain Turner was asked whether he had received any messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast. He replied in the affirmative. Questioned regarding the nature of the message, he replied:

"I respectfully refer you to the admiralty for an answer."

The jury expressed sympathy for the relatives of the Lusitania victims and for afflicted Americans.

London, May 10, (1:13 p. m.)—Between 200 and 300 British members of the stock exchange have mobilized to prevent, forcibly if necessary, the entry of German who might be brave enough to attempt to make their way into the houses in disregard of the warning issued by the stock exchange committee advising them to remain at home.

Excitement ran high around the exchange and a huge crowd collected in the vicinity in the expectation of disorders. Only a handful of naturalized Germans appeared in the neighborhood, however, and they did not attempt to enter the exchange. They were hustled away through Throgmorton street and warned not to return.

On the 10th of May, 1914, the British government issued a decree of martial law, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which it is simply hopeless to attempt to describe," said Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, in the house of commons in a speech today. Bonar Law's remarks were delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a medal to Captain Bell of the British steamship Thordis, which rammed a German submarine off Beachy Head in February.

"This is not an act of warfare," Bonar Law continued. "It is simply murder, most foul, most unnatural."

Saying that up to the present no "effective protest" had been made by

any neutral country, he added:

"What will happen now? The great proud nation—the United States—is the neutral country most closely affected by this latest outrage. The simple fact is that citizens of that great country have been barbarously murdered. It is not for me to say what their action ought to be, but I feel sure the United States will be guided not merely by the monetary interests of the country but by feelings as to what is due to a great na-

tion.

The action of the German ambassador, however, will have little effect on the policy to be pursued, as it was said, unless the German government makes formal apology, specifically for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania and promises reparation.

Just what course the United States will follow still is undecided. President Wilson locked himself in his study in the White House during the forenoon and gave strict orders not to be disturbed. For two days he has consulted no one—even the closest members of his official family—pre-

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### German Ambassador Expresses "Deep Regret" At the Loss of So Many American Lives

### COUNT VON BERNSTORFF IS CORDIALLY RECEIVED AT STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY

Believed That President Wilson May Give Some Intimation of What His Course Toward Germany Will Be When He Speaks at Philadelphia Tonight; In Meantime Official Washington Speculates on How Far the Nation Will Go in Expressing Its Feeling as to the Lusitania Horror.

### BODIES OF OUR DEAD COVERED WITH FLOWERS THREE HUGE GRAVES DIGGED FOR UNIDENTIFIED

White House Announcement That There Will Be No Call for Extra Session of Congress Disposes of Suggestion That United States Will Be Drawn Into European Conflict at Least for the Present; Cabinet Meeting Tomorrow Expected to Result in Definite Outline of Nation's Policy.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Washington, D. C., May 10.—President Wilson left Washington today shortly after 4 p. m. for Philadelphia, where tonight he will address several thousand newly naturalized citizens.

Washington, May 10.—Late today Secretary Bryan said he had not received any official communication from the German government at Berlin on the Lusitania and that he regarded Count Bernstorff's communication this morning as an expression of regret on his own behalf.

A severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, it was pointed out, would have a serious effect on the humanitarian work the United States has been conducting. The American diplomatic staff in Berlin might not be permitted by Germany to remain and complications that might destroy the effectiveness of the American relief might result. These are considerations which it is known the president is turning over in his mind, but it is understood, too, that he feels that this action of the United States government should express in an emphatic way the disapproval of the destruction without warning of a passenger liner with the loss of more than a thousand lives, at least one hundred of whom were Americans.

Some officials familiar with the situation and hitherto in the president's confidence, expressed the view that he probably would seek some course that would accomplish something for the cause of humanity. He would endeavor, they suggested, to advance some proposal for the abandonment of submarine warfare against non-combatants and failing in that, might then decide upon the severance of diplomatic relations. In all quarters it was agreed that an exchange of notes would precede any decisive steps.

This is a matter that America must settle herself directly with Germany, was in substance the unanimous comment of the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers.

One evident outstanding sentiment is that the allies highly value the United States as the one great neutral power able and willing to continue to discharge the humane duty of looking after the welfare of countless thousands of prisoners of war.

### NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS FOR PRESENT

Washington, May 10.—Speculation as to what the United States would do as a protest against the torpedoing of the Lusitania with the loss of more than a hundred American lives developed among officials and diplomats today. The opinion that President Wilson would express in the policy he pursues a denunciation of the act as inexcusable under the laws of nations and humanity.

The extent of his action—whether it would go beyond an emphatically phrased note, to an actual severance of diplomatic relations with Germany—still was undetermined. Late today the president will go to Philadelphia to address a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans arranged for by the bureau of naturalization of the department of commerce several weeks ago, to launch a systematic course in the instruction of aliens in the rights and duties of American citizenship. It is generally expected that he will refer to the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania.

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